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BURTON LATIMER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1960

J. V. DYER, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

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BURTON LATIMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

R. J. Mackintosh, J.P., C.A.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman - P. J. Toseland

D. J. Ashby
R. S. Horn
D. Long, C.C.

R. J. Mackintosh, J.P., C.A.
W. C. Meads,
R. W. Palmer

G. Ward

Clerk to the Council:

C. E. Lansom

Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

J. V. Dyer, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for:-

Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban District,
and Kettering Rural District

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:

Miss M. W. Langley

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

G. C. Borman, Cert. R.S.H. (Retired 11th February, 1960)

A. McMillan, Cert. R.S.A.S., M.I.B.E. (Appointed 1st March, 1960)

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Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

Telephone: Kettering 2473

May 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Burton Latimer Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Gardner and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Burton Latimer Urban District in respect of the year ended 31st December 1960, which has been written in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/61, dated 31st January 1961.

1960 was marked by the retirement, in February, of Mr. G. C. Borman, who had been your Public Health Inspector and Surveyor for nearly thirty years. Health Departments achieve more success by teaching and persuasion than by prosecutions, so much of Mr. Borman's work went unnoticed by the general public. But he did much in promoting and safeguarding the health of the community, especially in the preparation and sale of food.

The estimated population at mid-year 1960 was 4,370, an increase of 10 over the previous year and of 258 since the 1951 census figure of 4,112. The 1851 census figure was 1,007.

There were 67 live births during the year, equivalent to a crude birth rate of 15.33 per 1,000 population, and 56 deaths giving an uncorrected death rate of 12.81 per 1,000 population. It is satisfactory to record that once again there were no deaths from maternal causes. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system continue as the most common cause of death. Three deaths were attributed to accidents, one on the road and two at home. I consider such deaths to be preventable and it is an indication of a direction in which health education is required. Safety in the home is of increasing importance, as we become more domestically mechanised with electric and gas labour-saving appliances, means of heating and entertainment.

Sections C, D and E have been submitted by your Public Health Inspector. Since the end of the war, the Council has built 311 houses and bungalows. 16 of the bungalows have been specially provided for old people, and during the year 6 one-bedroom flats were built for them. It is to the Council's credit that by the end of the year, a start had been made on the erection of 22 more old people's bungalows.

Section F deals with the Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases. 58 cases were notified, the great majority measles. For the first time in over 20 years, there were no notifications of tuberculosis.

Dr. C. M. Smith, County Medical Officer of Health, kindly provided the figures relating to vaccinations and immunisations.

I wish to thank Mr. McMillan for his report and help and express to Members of the Public Health Committee my appreciation of the support and encouragement given to the officers of the Health Department during the year.

Finally, I appreciate the assistance received from Miss Langley in the completion of this report.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN V. DYER

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A

S T A T I S T I C S A N D S O C I A L
C O N D I T I O N S O F T H E A R E A

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five-Year Period 1956 to 1960.

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Area of the Urban District (acres)	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,310	4,330	4,340	4,360	4,370
Number of Live Births	78	72	69	66	67
Legitimate	75	70	66	65	64
Illegitimate	3	2	3	1	3
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.10	16.63	15.90	15.14	15.33
Number of Still Births	2	1	1	-	1
Legitimate	2	1	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	25.00	13.70	-	-	14.71
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.46	0.23	-	-	0.23
Number of Deaths	48	47	40	40	56
Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.13	10.85	9.22	9.17	12.81
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant Deaths	1	3	1	-	2
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	12.82	41.67	14.49	-	29.85
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	12.82	27.78	14.49	-	29.85
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	7	8	7	6	11
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA	(acres)	2,756
POPULATION	(Census 1951)	4,112
POPULATION	(Registrar General's Estimate Mid-1960)	4,370
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	(1951)	1,341
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	(1960)	1,489
RATEABLE VALUE		£48,095
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE		£192

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF
THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the District are very satisfactory. There is virtually full employment. Farming and factory work are the chief occupations. The largest firms are concerned in the production of footwear, cereal food preparation, aluminium utensils and clothing manufacture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1960

							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>									
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	26	38	64
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	T o t a l s						<u>28</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>67</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ... 15.33
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.01) ... 15.48

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
T o t a l s							<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ... 14.71

DEATHS

Number registered, all causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	29	56
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.81
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.04)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.33

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES

Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18
Malignant neoplasms (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Accidents and violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ... -

DEATHS OF INFANTS (Under 1 year) ... 1 1 2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 29.85
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... 31.25
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... -

DEATHS OF INFANTS (Under 4 weeks) ... 1 1 2

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ... 29.85

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1960

										<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	-	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	3	3
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
35.	Suicide, homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
T o t a l s										27	29	56

1. POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year 1960 was 4,370, 10 more than the 1959 mid-year estimate. The population at the 1951 census was 4,112, so that the estimated increase is 258. The natural increase, excess of births over deaths, is about 20 every year, and from 1st January 1951 amounted to 233, so some migration into the area must have taken place.

2. BIRTHS

In 1960 there were 67 registered live births, one more than in the previous year. The crude birth rate is thus 15.33 per 1,000 population. The Registrar General issues what is called a Comparability Factor every year to each District. By multiplying the crude rate by this factor, 1.01, the adjusted birth rate is determined - 15.48 per 1,000 population, and can be compared with the provisional figure of 17.1 per 1,000 population for England and Wales as a whole in 1960.

3. DEATHS

The total number of deaths from all causes in 1960 was 56, 16 more than last year, giving a crude death rate of 12.81 per 1,000 population. Again a comparability factor is issued - 1.04, and multiplying the two, gives the adjusted rate of 13.33 per 1,000 population. This corrected rate is the rate which, it is assumed, would be arrived at if the age and sex distribution of the population of Burton Latimer was the same as that of England and Wales, 11.5 per 1,000 population.

4. INFANT MORTALITY

There were two deaths in babies aged under 1 year. Both died soon after birth, so that the Infant Mortality Rate and Neonatal Mortality Rate are the same - 29.85 per 1,000 live births

The causes and age of death are as follows:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
4 hours	F	Prematurity (26 weeks)
6 hours	M	Atelectasis and Prematurity

5. STILL BIRTHS

One Still Birth was registered within the District, giving a Still Birth Rate of 14.71 per 1,000 total births. The rate for England and Wales, 1960, was 19.7.

The Population (Statistics) Act, 1960, which came into effect on 1st October 1960 requires doctors and midwives to make a statement of the cause of death of every still born child. The object is to provide a regular series of statistics on the causes of still births which together with other information obtained at the registration of a birth should help in the study of mortality at and about the time of birth.

S E C T I O N _ B

G E N E R A L _ P R O V I S I O N _ O F
H E A L T H _ S E R V I C E S
F O R _ T H E _ A R E A

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which services the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for the administration of many of these services under Part III of the 1946 National Health Service Act.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. 14 faeces samples were examined during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible. The St. John Ambulance Brigade performs this function on behalf of the County Council for all patients excepting those suffering from infectious diseases.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own houses, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

A clinic is held on the first and third Wednesday in every month at the Baptist Church, Meeting Lane. A Medical Officer attends one of these sessions.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

- (a) Tuberculosis - Market Street, Kettering, and Rock Street, Wellingborough.
- (b) Venereal Diseases - St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This was formed in 1952, with representatives of the Council and local organisations, and is responsible for the Darby & Joan Club. With a membership of over 120 old folks, this club caters for about a quarter of the over 65's in the town. It meets weekly, and the more infirm members are collected by 'bus.

Two outings and three amateur stage shows took place during the year. Twenty-one members participated in the County Holiday Scheme, visiting Clacton, and thirty-seven went to Southsea under the Committee's own scheme. Towards the end of 1960, it was decided to provide a Chiropody Service for all the old-age pensioners in the District. This is a most commendable step, as foot defects are by far the major limiting factor in mobility in that age group.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This voluntary committee continues to do valuable work in raising money to provide dietary supplements and grants to patients. The successful treatment of tuberculosis requires convalescence and freedom from worry, so this help must go a long way in ensuring eventual full recovery.

The committee has generously widened its field of work to include people suffering from chest and heart disorders.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47.

This Act gives Local Authorities power to enable them to deal expeditiously with the certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. No formal action was taken under this Section of this Act during the year.

S E C T I O N _ C

S A N I T A R Y _ C I R C U M S T A N C E S

O F _ T H E _ A R E A

S E C T I O N C

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Urban District was taken over the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board in 1950 and since the take-over, an ample supply of water has been maintained each year. The supply to Burton Latimer now comes from Pitsford Reservoir, where the rain-water is filtered and softened before distribution.

Apart from a few interruptions due to repairs and new installations being carried out, the water supply of the whole area has been satisfactory, both in quantity and quality, during the year.

During the year, the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board has taken 52 bacteriological examinations of the raw water out of Pitsford Reservoir, 57 of the sedimented water and 249 of the final filtered water leaving the works. In addition, 10 examinations were made of the water drawn from taps in Burton Latimer (after treatment and distribution) itself. In each case the samples were satisfactory.

A total of 32 samples from all the Board's resources were subjected to chemical analysis, and all these proved satisfactory.

During the year there was no contamination in the town, and no plumbo-solvent action.

Nearly all of the town's houses have the town supply piped into the house. There are approximately 30 houses still supplied from stand-pipes in the yard, but these are scheduled for eventual reconstruction, closure or demolition under the slum clearance scheme.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

It is now twelve years since the town's sewerage system was connected to the Kettering Corporation Sewage Works. No difficulties were experienced with the system during the past year.

No sewer extensions were carried out during the year. Towards the end of the year, a start was made on the Bills of Quantities and Specifications for the future extension of the sewers at the Finedon Road Estate, and provision will be made on this extension to connect the six houses in Bridle Road, which at present do not drain into the town's drainage system.

One house in Church Street, which previously drained into its own septic tank, was connected to the sewer in Church Street last year. Apart from the six houses in Bridle Road, this leaves four houses in the town and a few isolated farm houses still not connected to the town's sewerage system.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION.

Despite periodic shortages of labour during the course of the year, the once-weekly house refuse collections were carried out and maintained in an efficient manner. During the period in which labour shortages took place, the Council, in an endeavour to attract suitable labour, increased the refuse collection rate. Despite this added incentive, no immediate rush of applicants was forthcoming, and I feel that while there is this present full employment in the area, the staffing problem, particularly with refuse collection, which is frowned upon as an occupation, will continue to be a source of trouble.

Last year the Council purchased a new Bantam Karrier, which is used for refuse collection and other works. This particular type of vehicle has proved highly satisfactory.

Household refuse is disposed of at Buccleuch Quarry, which is situated about one mile south-east of the town. The tip consists of old ironstone workings and there is abundant capacity for many years. During the first quarter of last year, the actual tipping site was moved further along the A.6. towards Finedon. This move was occasioned as a result of complaints, received from the occupants of a nearby farm, about smoke nuisance from the tip. Since the new tipping area has been in use, no further complaints from the farmer have been received.

Due to the very steep tipping face, actual controlled tipping (as laid down by the Minister) is out of the question, but every effort is made to keep the nuisance element to a minimum.

Rat treatment is carried out regularly.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

24 treatments have been carried out in private and local authority houses, and 5 on business premises during the year. In addition, and by agreement with the owner, treatment was carried out on one agricultural premise.

The refuse tip was given two treatments during the year. Twice during the year different sections of the town's sewers were treated by the Rodent Operator and in each case good results were experienced.

MORTUARY.

There is a stone-built bier house at the Old Cemetery which is used as a mortuary if and when required.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 18 factories in the District. Routine inspections were made and no defects were found. One of the larger boot manufacturers in the town carried out an extension to their production premises during the year, and incorporated in the extension were additional toilet facilities.

In August last there were 59 outworkers living in Burton Latimer. Routine inspections were carried out.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 are to be found at the end of the Report.

S E C T I O N _ D

P U B L I C _ H E A L T H

A N D

H O U S I N G _ A C T S

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

The end of the past year saw the termination of the Council's original slum clearance proposals. These proposals were approved in February 1956 and since that time very good progress has been maintained.

77 houses were listed in the proposals to be dealt with in the first five-year programme up to the end of 1960. Up to the end of October 1960, 29 had been demolished, 32 others had been closed, leaving only 16 cottages still to be emptied, and it is anticipated that the remainder will be dealt with in the middle part of 1961. In addition to the Council's programme, a tenant from a house not previously listed in the Council's proposals was rehoused, and the owner signed an undertaking not to relet this house.

18 houses were completed by the Council during 1960. These were composed of 6 one-bedroom flats and 12 two-bedroom houses. Towards the latter part of the year, a contract was settled for the erection of 22 old people's bungalows and the greater number of these will be used to assist with the rehousing of tenants who are at present living in slum clearance properties listed in the town's first five-year programme.

6 houses were completed by private enterprise during the year, and 4 were under construction at the end of the year. Progress on new private enterprise building and further proposals has been rather slow, but it is to be hoped that, once the Council has completed the laying of the new foul and surface water sewers at Bridle Road, more private enterprise developments will take place in this area, thereby developing an integral part of what is likely to be, in the future, the town's central area.

12 discretionary grants and 15 standard grants were made during the year. The response by owners of reasonably good property which is let to tenants has been rather poor as regards making application for improvement grants. The general theme seems to be that just as soon as reasonably good houses become vacant the owners put them up for sale and, in a great number of cases, the new owner-occupier takes advantage of the grant system.

The total number of houses and bungalows erected since the end of the war up to the end of 1960 is as follows:-

Private	...	...	...	139
Local Authority		...		311
				<hr/>
T o t a l				450
				<hr/>

There are 117 'live' applicants for Council houses on the list.

One family, with a member suffering from Tuberculosis, was rehoused during the year.

CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into being towards the latter part of the year, has revolutionised the powers of local authorities to regulate the conditions under which people live in caravans, whether temporarily for recreation or permanently as their home. As well as strengthening the powers of planning authorities, it introduces a new licensing system, which will be administered by county borough and county district councils.

At the end of August, there were 41 caravans in the District. Density of sites range from one to sixteen and piped water and flush W.C.'s exist on the sites, and three sites have concrete paths and washhouses.

Although not the ideal dwelling in which to establish a permanent residence where there are several children, caravans do at least provide a home with pride of possession and enable people to avoid living in lodgings or with relatives. They are also especially useful in that a family can remain as a unit when a man's occupation involves frequent moves about the country.

S E C T I O N - E

I N S P E C T I O N

A N D

S U P E R V I S I O N

O F - F O O D

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is no registered slaughterhouse in the District.

The following food was condemned during the year:-

Tinned meat	78 lbs.	Tinned fruit and	
Tinned milk	21½ lbs.	vegetables	181 lbs.
Tinned fish	7 lbs	Sundries	6½ lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

There are 26 shops, 5 canteens and 1 bakehouse which are affected by the above regulations. They comprise:-

Butcheries	5
Fried fish shops (one sells wet fish in addition)	2
Wet fish shop	1
Bakery	1
Confectioner	1
Groceries	17
	<hr/>
T o t a l	27
	<hr/>

Re-inspections are being carried out.

In addition, there are twenty shops which do not come under the Food Hygiene Regulations. Inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1950.

No ice-cream is manufactured in the District, but sixteen premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

MILK SUPPLY.

This District is now a designated area and all milk sold must be pasteurised and sterilised, or tuberculin tested.

One dairy is registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Two licences were issued for pasteurised and tuberculin tested and three for pasteurised and sterilised. One supplementary licence was issued authorising the use of the special designations, tuberculin tested, pasteurised and sterilised milk in Burton Latimer.

S E C T I O N _ F

P R E V A L E N C E _ O F
A N D _ C O N T R O L _ O V E R
I N F E C T I O S _ D I S E A S E S

S E C T I O N F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Fifty-eight cases of notifiable infectious diseases, excluding Tuberculosis, were reported by general medical practitioners during the year 1960 and I am grateful for their co-operation. The previous year's total was 219.

The early notification of actual or suspected infectious disease enables the Health Department to try to limit the spread of infection. This is particularly important in the case of gastro-intestinal diseases and poliomyelitis. Perhaps as important, it provides a record of the pattern of the notifiable illnesses on both a local and national basis. Weekly and quarterly numbers are sent, sub-divided by age and sex, to the Registrar General and County Medical Officer of Health.

On the 1st December, under an Amendment Regulation, Anthrax, an acute bacterial infection, which in man is usually a disease of the skin, was added to the list of notifiable diseases. The effect is to give the Local Authority power to make investigation into the source of the infection.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is now fourteen years since the last case occurred within the District. However, it still appears from time to time in the country, and tragic child deaths shake our complacency. The only safeguard is immunisation in the early infancy, with a booster dose during the first year at school.

The total number of children under the age of 15 years, who have completed a full course of diphtheria immunisation, up to 31st December 1960, is 780 made up as follows:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number</u>
Under 5 years	225
5 - 9 years	273
10 - 14 years	282

The percentage of children under 5 years immunised is of interest - 65%. This is close to the County average of 66%, but certainly leaves room for improvement.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Ten children under 9 years of age had whooping cough. This is disappointing, and is the highest number since 1954. Whooping cough is one of the more serious infectious diseases and can be the cause of a lasting disability. It is now a preventable disease and just as with diphtheria, we must encourage 100% immunisation.

Within the past twelve months, the Triple Vaccine was brought into general use. This establishes protection simultaneously against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock-jaw), so reducing the number of actual injections which would otherwise be required.

Fifty-one children received immunisation against Whooping Cough during 1960, 39 with combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Vaccine and 12 with Triple Vaccine.

MEASLES.

1959 was an epidemic year when 204 cases were notified. The peak incidence was in the November and it tailed away rapidly in the first three months of 1960 when 30 out of the year's total of 31 occurred. This is well illustrated on the accompanying graph

SCARLET FEVER.

Six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified compared with 10 cases in 1959. These patients were all nursed at home and recovered.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL INFECTIONS.

Once again, there were no cases of food poisoning either occurring in Burton Latimer or arising out of food purchased there, which is creditable, considering the large number of shops and canteens affected by the Food Hygiene Regulations.

An isolated outbreak of Dysentery occurred in May, but was confined to one family, father and daughter being the only patients.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of acute poliomyelitis occurred.

The following table gives the number of poliomyelitis vaccinations performed during the year:-

A G E S I N Y E A R S						
Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	Total	15 and over.	Third Injections All Ages.
3	54	13	12	82	444	292

Over 1,000 persons living within the District have now received the three necessary injections, an excellent record. Many others have had two and are awaiting their third.

SMALLPOX.

There is a general reluctance on the part of parents to permit their babies to be vaccinated against smallpox. However, in Burton Latimer the acceptance rate is reasonably good as can be seen from the following table:-

Number of:-	A G E S I N Y E A R S				Total
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
Primary	11	13	2	5	31
Re-vaccination	-	1	3	4	8

TUBERCULOSIS.

This is the first year since 1939 that no case of tuberculosis, respiratory or non-respiratory, has been notified in Burton Latimer.

Once again, no deaths were attributed to the disease.

Five patients have been completely cured and no longer need supervision. Their names have been removed from the Register, as have two others who have left the District.

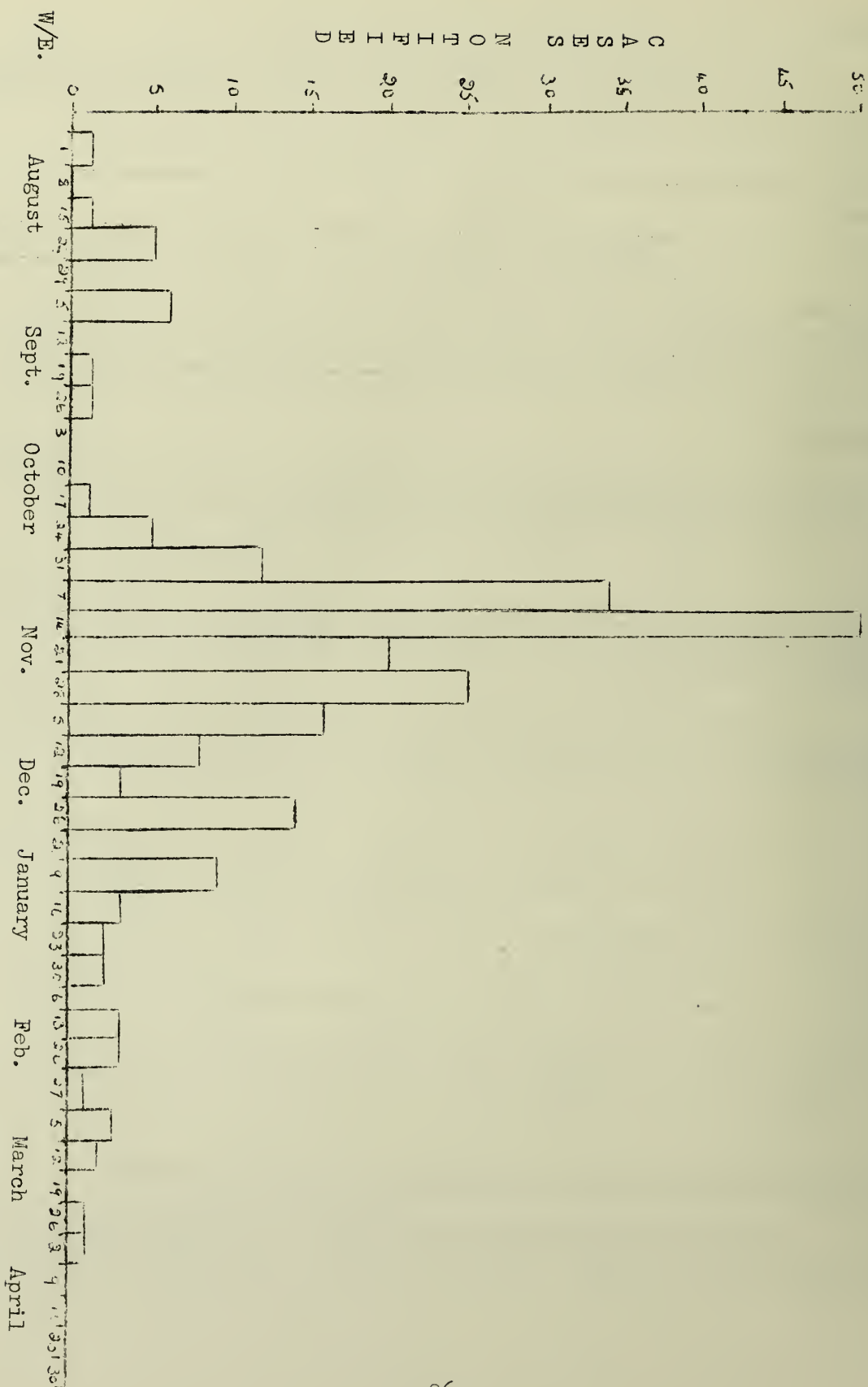
The table shows the number of known cases of tuberculosis in the Urban District as at 31st December 1960. The total for the previous year was 25.

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	5	7	12
Non-Respiratory	5	1	6
T O T A L	10	8	18

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

Abstract



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1960

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	16	7	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	31
Scarlet Fever	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Shigellosis	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	10
Totals	18	10	13	7	2	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	58

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than tuberculosis) 1960

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All ages	Removed Hospital	Deaths
Measles	-	4	1	3	4	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Shigellosis	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	1	1
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-
Totals	1	8	3	7	6	24	5	-	2	-	2	-	58	2	1

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE
YEAR 1959 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BURTON LATIMER IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES
ACT, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	21	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	18	21	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of pros- ecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing } Making etc. apparel } Cleaing & } Washing	59	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furni- ture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors & grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper Bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	59	-	-	-	-	-

J. V. DYER.

Medical Officer of Health.

